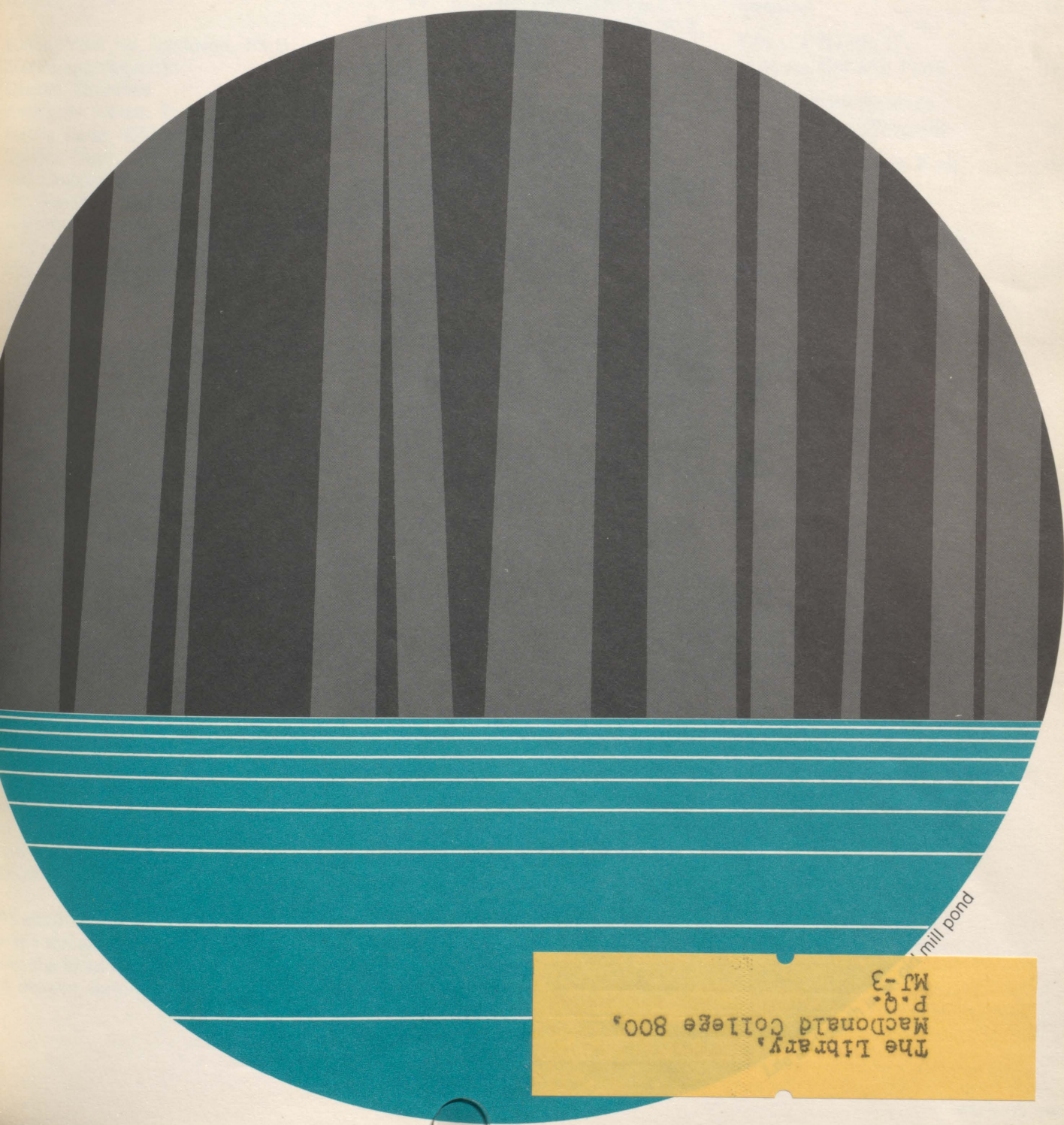




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THE MACDONALD LASSIE

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Journal Jottings

Having just spent a relaxing weekend at one of my favourite lakes (the map calls it a pond) that dot the Eastern Townships, I can't help but recall the first two lines of William Henry Davies' poem "Leisure".

"What is this life, if full of care,
"We have no time to stand and stare?"

For I readily admit that I can spend many hours at the lake just staring — although I must also admit that instead of standing I prefer sitting at the end of the jetty or lying flat and peering through the slats at the small but busy world below.

At about seven in the evening when the air is still, the lake is calm and the shadows are just beginning to deepen, an unexplainable feeling

of tranquility takes over and you feel that without a doubt this must be the best of all possible worlds. But the perch that have been busily darting back and forth, the bullfrog half submerged on the small rock close to shore, the myriads of tiny water bugs skimming aimlessly over the surface may just not agree, for theirs is a constant battle of eat or be eaten. Each shadow, every sound might be an enemy or even better it might be the next meal. But that is Dr. Estey's story and I'm sure you will find "Life and Death In An Old Mill Pond" fascinating reading.

I honestly believe this occasional standing and staring is essential. It may be idleness but for me it is a just use of time. It is a time for unwinding, for questioning, for wondering and wonderment. To me, it's a worthwhile pause and I'm afraid I drag my feet and wish for just one more day as we pack the car and head for the crowded autoroute to once more take up my own "battle for survival."

That is one type of leisure and I don't believe the experts will question its beneficial aspects. There are many more forms that leisure can take. Fortunately, most of them complement one's regular working hours. Therefore, it is hard to believe that in this world of so much to do and so little time to do it in, that leisure could possibly be a problem — a liability. Regrettably for many people and for varied reasons there is nothing to do with time but "stand and stare." This must be remedied. Do take the time to read Vivian Shipley's article "Increasing Leisure Time." It will be a moment of leisure well spent.

Hazel M. Clarke

The Need To Know

"The profitability of agriculture is tied directly to the effectiveness of its communication." That is how Dr. Gordon MacEachern of the Agricultural Economics Research Council of Canada views the importance of specific and reliable information for Canadian farmers. His views on the need to know were expressed at a time when farmers were receiving more information from more varied sources than ever before in history. We have what is often referred to as information overload: people in all walks of life being informed, made aware, educated, influenced and sold on new ideas through the printed and spoken word. And out of this need to know, a major industry based on electronics and microwave systems has developed. Yet, while there are so many means of communication today, much of what we need to know is not available and most of what we receive has already been subjected to the biases of a dozen others.

Canadian farmers, in fact, have the greatest need for reliable up-to-the-minute information and yet are the last concern of most of the communications and information media. Of the various pieces of data arriving at the farm, only a small portion is applicable to the specific farm and of that amount, an even smaller portion will result in additional income. On the other hand, Provincial and Federal governments, universities and agri-business concerns are spending millions of dollars on agricultural information programs through bulletins, farm magazines, radio, and television. And yet farmers are justified in asking for more

specific, reliable, up-to-date information. This is especially true of the need for specific market information — essential data for decision-making and yet so difficult to get.

This month an Ottawa-area farmer, Bob Sparrow, and a group of his neighbours are trying to fill some of the voids in the information which they receive. On a trial basis, the Ottawa Valley Beef Producers Association is setting up a network of telephone lines connected to a central office. When one of the farmer-members sells some beef animals, he calls the central office with the quality and price information. The data is then recorded on audio tape so that other farmers in the area can dial the central office and hear specific details of the Ottawa Valley beef market situation. Bob Sparrow and a group of fellow farmers are trying this new system on their own. According to Bob Sparrow, the government does not need to have anything to do with their market information collecting system. "They'd be too slow and too complicated for what we need," he commented.

A somewhat similar system called Cattlefax is underway in Western Canada. And in other countries new ways of getting information are being developed by groups of farmers. But what has been done is only a beginning. While the printed word will probably be the basic media for years to come, the communications world will be making more use of films, slides and closed circuit television.

Telephone communications with computers could revolutionize what information we get and how we use it. The Earth Resources Technical Satellite will report co-op, livestock and forestry information for individual farms. And, starting this month, farmers will be able to subscribe to a monthly taped information service operated by a major farm magazine in the United States.

In all cases, a great deal of research is required to develop the technology for these new forms of communication. But once a new system is developed, farmers should be the first to try it out. And while governments, universities, and agri-business will all be enthusiastic about the amount and type of farm information they have to dish out, it is hoped that producers themselves will take a bigger part in the information business. The Ottawa Valley experiment may prove what can be done. Watch for its results.

Mark W. Waldron

Life & in an old mill pond Death

All ponds and lakes are fascinating places, but one in particular has a unique appeal to me; it's the old mill pond where I spent so many happy childhood days. During a recent visit to my home farm I once again wandered slowly beside its still water to recapture some of those fun-filled hours. The mill which gave the pond its name has long since gone but I can still recall almost every timber and wheel in its structure; and I remember how large and indestructible they once seemed to be. Only the pond remains, and as I was mentally contrasting the permanence of man-made structures with those of nature, the stillness of the scene was broken by the sound of a kingfisher diving into the pond, followed by its more noisy exit when flapping wings whipped up a foam of water as it took off with a good sized struggling chub in its mouth. This sudden example of life and death abruptly changed my train of thoughts and I recalled many similar sights around this old pond.

I thought of the otter I once envied as it ate one of the largest trout I had ever seen in the pond; of the raccoon struggling to open a fresh water clam and of the mink that startled me as it chased some fish through a part of the pond where I was swimming. I also remembered, with a lingering twinge of sadness, the little duckling that a friend and I saw being swallowed by some unknown animal of the pond late one afternoon when the long shadows made the water too dark for us to identify the ruthless creature.

Recalling these little tragedies reminded me of similar events, but on a much smaller scale, that I have witnessed through a microscope while examining drops of water from a pond. I wish I hadn't thought of those events, because with shocking abruptness I realized that the old pond is not the calm peaceful place I had long imagined it to be. It is in fact the battleground for billions of living creatures, the daily site of more casualties than have occurred on all the battlefields of man since the beginning of time. Beneath its deceptively peaceful surface even some of the plants have become highly efficient killers.

The delicate vine-like bladderworts which float among the stems of the pond-lilies bear hundreds of death traps for tiny water animals. Every little bladder, by a sudden sucking action can pull water and microscopic animals through its toothed vestibule and into its sac of deadly chemicals. Thus each of these innocent looking plants will catch and kill millions of minute animals during a relatively short season.

It always seems rather odd that plants should feed on animals but there are several kinds, some too small to be easily seen, that catch and consume worms and other tiny animals in the shallow water near the shore. Still lower in the scale of pond life there are pond plants which, at one stage in their development, swim in search of food. During their swimming stage these plants, not much larger than the red blood cells of man, have lashing tails which propel them through the water like microscopic polliwogs. Most of them feed on

water-plants but a few get their nourishment from animals. All of them are without mouths so they have to do their eating and drinking by some unknown chemical process.

Ponds are full of secrets. They contain elements of the mystery that is life itself; elements of man's own primordial existence. Perhaps that is one of the reasons why they are so fascinating. A microscopic examination of a single drop of pond water will often reveal a surprising amount of the drama of life that goes on there — the drama of birth, development, struggle, and death. One animal that is almost certain to be seen in a drop of pond water is the rotifer.

Rotifers are transparent, microscopic organisms, each with two tiny rapidly rotating "wheels" on their heads. The movement of the hair-like wheels draws a current of water into the rotifer's mouth so it can feed on algae and animals smaller than itself. Rotifers provide a large part of the food for dozens of species of small animals in the pond. Nearly all young fish eat them although the principal diet of some little fish may be water-fleas and fairy shrimps, which are common in all fresh water ponds. Water-fleas are unique little animals. They "breathe" through their feet and have their bodies, but not their heads, in tiny shells. Their food is mainly plant material, but some of them may eat an animal once in a while if it is small enough to be swallowed. Water-fleas, being about a hundred times larger than rotifers, are visible to the naked

eye. With the aid of a hand lens, it is easy to see into their tiny, transparent bodies and watch the heart beating at about 150 beats a minute, or to see food particles passing through the simple coiled gut.

In addition to water-fleas, there are water mites in the old mill pond. The red ones are easy to identify, but some of the tiny grey ones pose great difficulties for the novice, especially if he hasn't learned that young water mites may have only six legs, whereas the adults have eight.

Water mites puncture the skin and suck the blood of larger pond animals and it isn't uncommon to see one or two of them attached to water insects. A friend of mine once told me he found several red water mites sucking blood from a leech which in turn was sucking blood from his foot, after he had been swimming in the pond. Actually, he didn't say it was a leech, because everyone in my home town calls them blood-suckers. In some seasons, those rather large blackish blood-suckers were so numerous that none of the local girls and only a few of the boys would swim in the mill pond. Of course, many of the boys used the presence of the blood-suckers as an excuse for walking a half mile farther down stream to swim in a smaller pool with the girls.

Blood-suckers fall victim to the eating habits of more than one kind of carnivorous animal in the mill pond, including fish. This I learned from an older boy who used small blood-suckers as bait for bass and for perch. Of course, it is well-known that bass and perch will sometimes grab at almost anything that moves near them, so perhaps they don't normally feed on leeches. However, I have always suspected it was a bass that ate the fluffy little duckling I mentioned earlier, because they have often been seen in the act of catching small frogs and other animals that would be about the size of a newly hatched duck.

Frogs haven't had a very peaceful life around the old pond because

in addition to their many natural enemies they had to be wary of several small boys each summer; boys who seemed to get some morbid satisfaction out of killing them. Like other harassed animals of the pond, frogs manage to survive, and the bass call of the bullfrog — "jug-of-rum, jug-of-rum, more rum" — can still be heard in the warm summer evenings. Many frogs, and their relatives the salamanders, are carnivorous. The bullfrog is such an indiscriminate feeder that he will even eat his own little frogs and tadpoles, in addition to a variety of other small animals, insects and beetles. Many of these are in turn killers of still smaller creatures. In fact, the larvae of some water-beetles are so vicious that they have been aptly called water-tigers. When a water-tiger sees a dragonfly nymph, for example, it stands rigidly erect with its mouth-parts wide open. When the nymph comes near enough, the beetle lunges forward and grabs it in sickle-shaped jaws. The jaws of the water-beetle are hollow so it can keep its mouth tightly closed while sucking the body fluids from the firmly held dragonfly. Some water-beetle larvae think nothing of attacking tadpoles many times their own size. They can grasp the soft side of a tadpole and suck its body juices until only a puckered skin remains. Even the funny little whirligig beetles, which often gather in companies on the surface of the pond, go through a vicious killer stage. Their larvae, though much smaller than those of some diving beetles, can capture and kill the young of mayflies and dragonflies almost as efficiently as their larger relatives.

One inhabitant of the pond that appears to be well protected from its foes is the crayfish, known locally, for some reason that now seems strange to me, as a fresh water crab. Having large claws and five pairs of legs, they look and act more like small lobsters than crabs. These little animals are mainly carnivorous, their food being smaller animals, dead or alive. Hiding under stones or in the bottom mud, they lie in wait for small fish and water insects which they grab and tear to pieces with their big pincers.

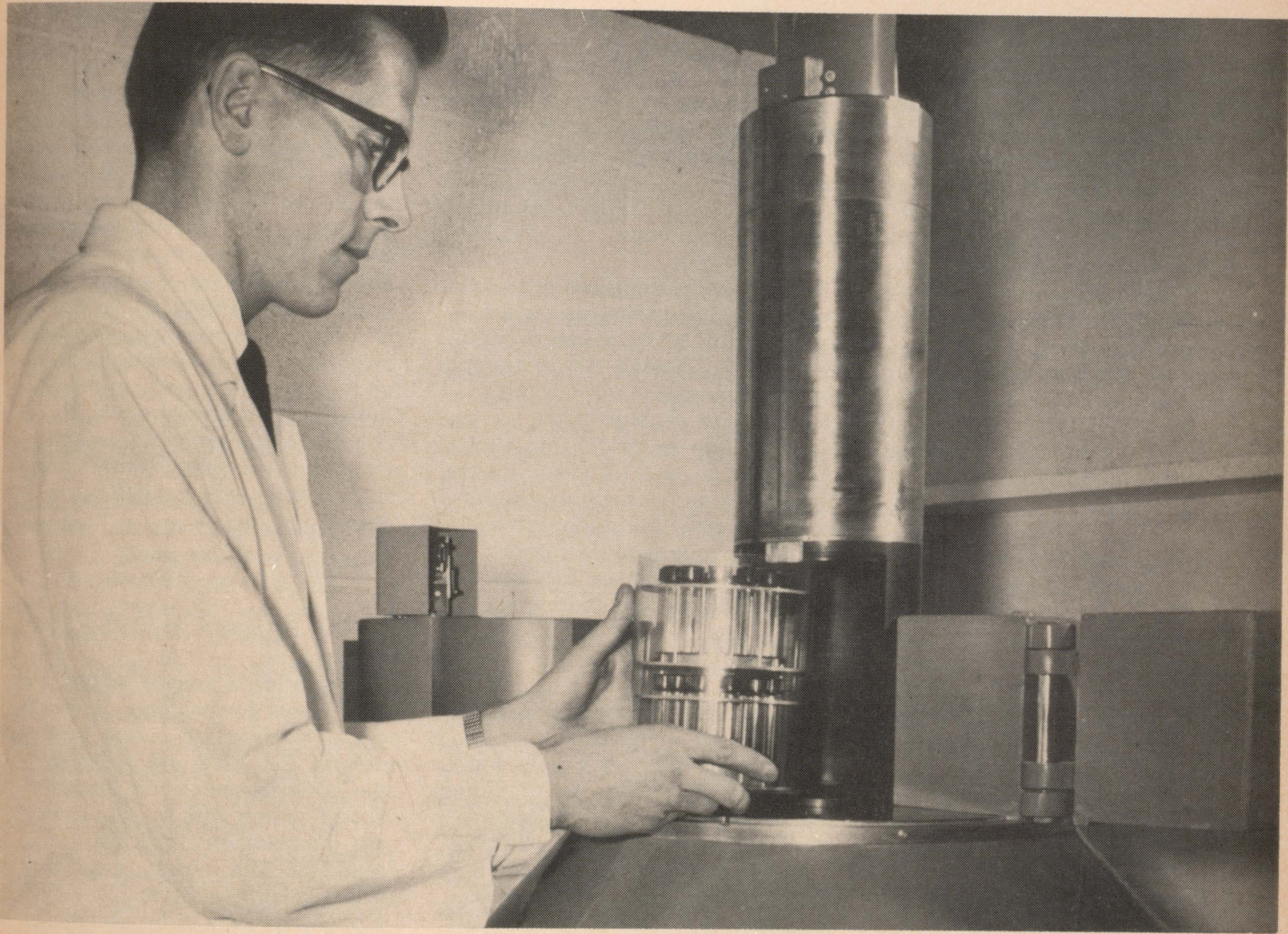
Other well protected residents of the pond are the painted turtles. These reptiles eat almost anything they can find under water, including grass, moss, insects, little snails and a miscellaneous assortment of animal food, dead or alive. I have not learned much about the natural enemies of turtles, but one spring, when unusually high water eroded a new channel and caused part of the pond to be drained, raccoons dug several hibernating turtles from the exposed mud, and tried to eat them. About all the raccoons could do to the turtles was chew off their heads and legs, but muskrats, which found the carcasses, gnawed them open and fed on the contents. They completely cleaned out the inside of the turtles, and even chewed their shells. Some people think muskrats are strict vegetarians, but they do eat meat as well as vegetables, especially in the winter when they sometimes chew on frozen fish and frogs, if these are available to them.

The old mill pond provides many instances of life and death; it is an almost perpetual battleground right from the bottom, where nymphs of damselflies and other insects stalk their prey, to the surface where water-striders wait for unwary young midges to come up from the water beneath them.

Yes, the old mill pond is a fascinating place. But it is peaceful only to those who see no more than its unruffled surface. I hope I can continue to see and take pleasure in the calm, peaceful aspects of an environment which, at times, seems to be basically cruel and in almost constant turmoil.

Dr. R. H. Estey, Biologist,
Department of Plant Pathology.

High School Science Enrichment Program



Several years ago, a teacher at one of the Lakeshore high schools enquired whether a few top students could undertake some laboratory work in the Department of Microbiology here at the College. That year, five students spent five afternoons working in the various laboratories within the department under the supervision of different Staff members and post-Doctoral Fellows. Both the students and teachers were pleased with the results and suggested that this be continued. This past year we have had approximately 70 students from five Montreal and Lakeshore area high schools

undertaking projects in Avian Biology, Bio-entomology, Environmental Engineering, Forestry, Microbiology, Nutrition, and Plant Pathology. This coming year we hope to expand the areas of study to include Chemistry, Physics, Virology, and Wildlife Management.

The aims of the program are to familiarize the student with the "scientific method", to give him practical experience of the type he would not normally receive in his high school, to inform and encourage him in the area in which he shows interest.

Students from any high school can participate in this program. Initially, teachers selected the top 10 percent of the students in the senior years but we soon realized that although this affords these students an excellent opportunity for increasing their general knowledge, it penalized the students with lower marks but with a keen interest in the areas of study provided. We have, therefore, recommended that priority be given to students who are interested in and have considered pursuing these studies further.

The Macdonald Campus of McGill University is capable of accommodating six to seven high schools in any one year. For each area of study, i.e., Microbiology or Avian Biology, we invite two students to participate from each high school. This automatically limits the number of students in any laboratory to a workable size and promotes contacts with and working together of students from various high schools. With a potential of 10 distinct areas of study, each school would be invited to send 20 students.

Students come to the Campus one afternoon a week for approximately five weeks. In some areas, the work is completed within this span of time; in others, the research is continued back at the high school. Last year several students entered their projects in high school fairs with considerable success.

A few of the projects completed by students last year are presented below to give an indication of the scope of the program.

Avian Biology

A study of reproduction and embryo development in the chicken.

- 1) To determine the time required for yolk formation in an adult laying female.
- 2) Demonstration and practice in artificial insemination of chickens. Incubation of eggs thus produced and a description of the stages of embryo development.
- 3) Demonstration and practice in artificial insemination of chickens using birds with certain genetic markers. Incubation of eggs and determination of segregation ratios in newly hatched chicks.

- 4) The response of certain tissues to the administration of gonadotrophic hormones in immature chicks.

Ecology-Entomology

The basic ideas and divisions within the above disciplines are covered by means of short lectures and informal discussions. Short research projects are then carried out, their subject depending on the interests of the students. One such project could well be based on the occurrence and activity of insects in winter with the students collecting different groups of insects from various areas or habitats for further study in the laboratory.

Forestry

A project in Dendrochronology-tree growth layer analysis. To discuss and examine how trees grow and develop characteristic form through the annual production of superimposed layers of wood. We consider the process, what it results in, and what can be learned from it. Experimental material consists of red pine trees which are analyzed by multiple sectioning of stems and branches to obtain information on the process of growth. Some related aspects of tree growth are also demonstrated.

Microbiology

Students evaluate the feasibility of using gamma irradiation as a means of processing foods.

They record the effect of different doses of Co⁶⁰ irradiation on the organoleptic and keeping qualities of a variety of foods. By enumerating the bacteria, they are able to correlate spoilage with the numbers of bacteria surviving and multiplying in the product. The public health safety of the process is partially assessed by isolating specific organisms from the product and ensuring that none of them are pathogenic. (Several students undertook separate projects and evaluated the sanitary practices in their school eating areas or cafeterias.)

Nutrition

Dietary Survey Analysis by Computer.

Participating students record their food intake for one day, by weighing all items eaten during a 24-hour period. The items are coded and the code numbers and the corresponding amounts of foods eaten are punched on cards by the students. The information collected is analyzed by computer and each student given a copy of the data. The final session is devoted to an evaluation of the results and a discussion of Canada's Food Guide. This coming year's program will commence in January. Science-Biology teachers wishing to have their students participate in this program or who wish further information should contact: Dr. E. S. Idziak, Chairman, High School Science Enrichment Program, Macdonald College, P.Q.

Dr. E. S. Idziak,
Department of Microbiology.

increasing leisure time

This title seems to assume that individuals today are acquiring more and more leisure time. I can sense that many readers disagree. They feel that life is carrying them along at such a rate that they literally never have an extra minute to do the many things they would like to do — those activities from which they would derive much satisfaction. I suspect that any increased leisure will be an asset to these people. It is those who cannot decide how to fill extra time who may find it a liability.

Many factors indicate the trend towards increased leisure time in the future. Numerous mechanical aids are permitting us to do our work faster and with less effort. The impact of the computer is already being felt in most occupations, from the farmer's animal feeding decisions to the accountant's detailed computations. It is instantaneously doing work that was formerly human labour. This is relieving the individual of many tedious time-consuming routines and consequently reducing the total man hours required by the economy. Moreover, labour demands are regularly reducing the work week and the retirement age. These factors combined with the increasing life expectancy based on medical advance, promises a considerable period in later life for personal pursuits. The recognition and acceptance of these trends will soon affect everyone, even the self-employed. As mentioned above, this assurance of more leisure time in the future will no doubt elate and inspire some people while others will deplore it,

wondering what they could possibly do with this uncontrollable windfall of time. Their answer undoubtedly rests with the appropriate use of these bonus hours, days, weeks and maybe years, to enrich their lives.

Let us first determine what we mean by leisure time for it has different connotations to various people. There are two main definitions. The classic traditional one, based on ancient Greek philosophical thinking, sees leisure as a series of activities performed for their own sake rather than as a means of achieving something else. It would then follow that leisure activities would all be undertaken to give satisfaction to the doer. Incidentally, idleness would not qualify as it is not an activity. As an example, reading would be leisure if done by choice for self-enrichment, but would be work if it was performed to study for an examination or to update one's occupational qualifications. Conceivably and ideally, the work and leisure could be achieved simultaneously. Fortunate, indeed, is the individual whose occupation is so satisfying that his efforts also become leisure to him.

Another and more contemporary definition of leisure is that it is the "free time" available to a person when he is not occupied acquiring or performing the necessities of life. This would exclude time devoted to one's occupational role or roles, such as being a farmer, a mother, an executive, a clerk, a housewife, a tradesman or countless others, and also time spent eating, sleeping or attending to other activities essential to one's physical or mental well-being.

At a glance these two definitions may seem synonymous. Ideally they should concur; the second should provide the time for the first. In actual fact, how much of a person's "free time" is spent in fulfilling pursuits? It varies directly with the satisfaction he derives from it. Some will argue that it takes effort or work to develop fulfilling activities and leisure should be rest or recreation as a diversion from one's work. I maintain that this is not leisure but merely a restorative activity needed to care for one's health. The fact is that a person can only sleep, relax and be entertained passively for a limited length of time before he becomes bored and searches for more challenge and satisfaction. If this boredom is not relieved it leads to loneliness and discontentment. To those whose free time is limited, this problem is non-existent but it soon becomes apparent as free time increases. Could this be part of the reason for the "opting out" of some of our adolescents? Or the disillusionment experienced by many in their retirement? These two groups generally have few responsibilities and much free time. Their problem seems to be related to the effective use of this time. Failure in this regard frequently proves destructive to themselves and/or society. Is this not a warning of what may occur more widely as free time increases?

Assuming that you are convinced that fulfilling pursuits are important to the satisfying use of "free time", how then can they be achieved? Involvement seems to

be the key to fulfillment. This involvement should meet three basic human needs. The first is the need for mental stimulation and development through thought and contemplation. The second is the need for physical action to allow optimum use and development of our physical capabilities. This optimum will change as one proceeds through different stages of life. The last is social participation which fills one's need for interaction with other people as a member of a culture and society. If these three needs are met within our combined leisure activities, we should derive satisfaction and fulfillment from them.

Many feel that involvement is a personal goal to be developed from within by each individual. This is certainly partly true for it can not be imposed on people by others. However, its mastery is a learned process which is greatly influenced by the ideas and values of the society around us as well as the facilities available. Our society places much emphasis on education as witnessed by the large expenditures on buildings, equipment and training of teachers. Would it not be wise to review the basic objectives of this education? Much effort is directed towards preparing young people for their place in the occupational world. Although a worthy goal, should it not be broadened in view of the future pattern of leisure? Should more effort be directed towards preparation for this lengthening phase of life? Evidence that the present educational system achieves this is seen, to some extent, by the findings of a union survey conducted to determine how its members proposed to spend their increasing "free time". Much to the dismay of the union leaders in view of decreasing labour hours needs, the less-formally-educated generally intended to take on "moonlighting" jobs to fill time and supplement earnings. The more-formally-educated, however, tended to look forward to taking up activities which they had hoped to find time to do. Although economic and other factors also influenced these findings, it nevertheless indicates that education and leisure interests tend to be correlated.

Some progressive school curriculums already contain "leisure programs", aiming to stimulate children in creative thinking and interests which can develop and blossom in the future. Adult education has also been exploring some of these areas. Would it not be wise to accelerate and expand these programs to be more varied and reach more people of various ages?

The key to these self-fulfillment programs should embrace the two views of leisure. They should promote activities which are satisfying for their own sake rather than as a means of better occupational preparation, and those which will develop physical, mental and social participation of the individual. This should challenge people beyond the "passive observer" leisure role of so many people today, which becomes repetitious, dull and eventually boring.

This is the challenge facing all of us in the future. Its successful resolution requires individual effort and determination through planning, forethought, preparation and development. This can be greatly assisted by community facilities to stimulate ideas and motivate and instruct individuals. All citizens have some responsibility in fostering this objective especially those who have mastered it, for they can serve as models and instructors for those who have not.

Since there is probably room for improvement in all of us, let us test ourselves. Suppose you were relieved of all your duties for two weeks. How would you spend the time? Make a list in order of preference of several things you would like to do before reading on. Have you chosen simply more work? Are you relying solely on organized entertainment? Will your choices be realistic in view of your means or do they require you to acquire more income? Can these pursuits be developed further over a period of time for lasting fulfillment?

If you are now dissatisfied with your above choices, search your interests to find enjoyable and fulfilling activities in which you could involve yourself. Are you including physical, mental and social involvement?

Rare indeed is the person who does not benefit from a little soul-searching and who cannot find room for improvement. The greater your success in this area, the greater asset your increasing leisure time will become to you.



Mrs. V. Shipley,
School of Food Science.

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The Family

Farm

Published in the interests
of the farmers of the province
by the Quebec Department of
Agriculture and Colonization

Courses on Judging Domestic Arts and Crafts Exhibits to be Given

The department of Agriculture and Colonization's domestic science counsellors have organized courses to train members of local women's associations to judge household handicrafts exhibits at fairs. The courses are being given in each of the 12 regions to which the counsellors are assigned.

It is hoped that this step will solve problems of judging local and regional handicraft exhibitions held by the associations. Up to now, such exhibitions have been judged by technicians from the department's domestic arts section.

In some regions, the course consists of intensive sessions, usually during two or three days, to teach delegates technical aspects of the various crafts customarily represented at an exhibition, including sewing and dressmaking, knitting, weaving, cooking, and fancywork. Then, after a lecture on the chief standards and important points of good judging, the participants criticize together a number of articles which they themselves have brought.

In other districts, the counsellor takes advantage of an exhibition to explain to members of associations who are present how to adjudicate impartially.

During this summer, a number of delegates will already be prepared to judge exhibits at their county shows — if necessary with the help of a counsellor. After this first experience, meetings will be arranged to discuss difficulties and review the work accomplished.

These training days were started with the help of the administrative committees of local branches of women's associations and the directors of their federations. Candidates for training must have some technical knowledge of the fields concerned, possess sound judgement, and be available for the task.

In general, participants say they are satisfied with the counselling they are getting. They say that, besides learning to judge, they have also learned a great many details which will help them to do their own handicraft work better. Their own branches will, of course, benefit from this experience.



Mrs. Gilles Montminy of Sainte-Croix in Lotbinière County at her loom. Like many farmers' wives, she weaves for the pleasure of using her skill and owning home-made things rather than for the sake of economy.

White Muscle Disease Affecting Some Veal Herds

Muscular dystrophy of cattle, commonly known as white muscle disease, is taking its toll of young cattle in the Saguenay-Lake St. John agricultural region but the situation is less alarming than was first rumoured.

Dr. Camille Julien, assistant deputy minister at the department of Agriculture and Colonization, says that it is not 10 per cent of the cattle in this area that are affected — as was claimed — but only 10 per cent of the herds. Dr. Julien added that the disorder is not

found only in Saguenay-Lake St. John, but it is in that area and in the Gaspé that it is now a problem.

White muscle disease results from a lack of selenium in the soil leading to deficiency in forage and feed. It mostly afflicts young cattle, three or four weeks old. Death may follow quickly if the degeneration affects the heart muscle. But if it is localized in a skeletal muscle, the disease may drag on, in which case the animal may walk stiffly or be paralysed.

White muscle disease can be prevented by means of a vitamin and selenium supplement added to the feed of calves. Dr. Julien asks farmers in the region who notice symptoms like those described above among their cattle to get in touch with a veterinarian as soon as possible.

When the disorder is confined to the skeletal muscles, it can be cured if medication is administered in time. It is thus important to call a veterinarian without delay.

A healthy lot of calves on the farm of Henri Breton at Saint-Bernard in Dorchester County.



Demand for Cigar Tobacco is Strong

Growers of cigar tobacco in the agricultural region north of Montreal and neighbouring areas will not be able to satisfy the strong demand by Canadian tobacco companies this year, says Mr. Jean Allard, tobacco-growing expert with the agricultural department's regional office at l'Assomption.

Mr. Allard adds that there are numerous marketing possibilities and the province's approximately 800 pipe tobacco growers will have no difficulty in selling their crop. He also estimates that demand by the same companies for cigarette tobacco, though not showing such a marked rise, will be equally strong this season and the 115 growers will not have to face any limiting of their output.

Tobacco planting started on May 20 and about 40 per cent was in the field by the beginning of June. The first reports point to a good season. In 1969, total sales amounted to 13,100,448 pounds and returns were \$7,959,621. The acreage was 9,448.

FARM IMPROVEMENT ACT

(Medium term loans)
(Revised Statutes, 1964, chapter 109*)

Purpose: To help farmers obtain medium term loans from chartered banks, credit unions and "caisses d'établissement" for purposes mentioned in the Act.

Beneficiaries: Farmers, corporations for agricultural exploitation (farming corporations) and agricultural exploitation partnerships (farming partnerships) as defined below:

Definition: "Farmer": any physical person who is the owner or lessee of a farm and whose principal occupation is agriculture; holders of farms under location tickets (unpatented lots) and occupants by virtue of an agreement of sale granted to veterans under the Veterans' Land Act are considered as owners for the purposes of the present Act;

"agriculture": the cultivation of the soil or the raising of livestock;

"cultivation of the soil": exploitation of the soil for the purpose of producing crops to be transformed on the farm or sold in kind, and, accessorially, exploitation of the other resources of the soil; exclusive exploitation of the forest is not considered "cultivation of the soil" for the purposes of the Act;

"raising of livestock": the raising of bovines, sheep, pigs, horses, fur-bearing animals, poultry and bees, or the development of such species and their production; as an accessory to the principal enterprise, may be deemed as "raising of livestock" the raising of all other animals or the development of such species and their production;

"principal occupation" and "principal activity": the fact

i) that a person devotes the major part of his time to his agricultural enterprise, the nature of the said enterprise being taken into account;

ii) that the greater part of his income is derived therefrom;

iii) that he can dispose of his time in such a way as to carry out the normal operations of his enterprise properly; and

iv) that he is recognized in his milieu as devoting himself mainly to agriculture;

"corporation for agricultural exploitation": a corporation constituted under the Companies Act (chap. 271), whose principal object and principal activity is the operation of an economic farm which it owns, provided that all of its shareholders are physical persons, that not less than two-thirds in value of the shares of any class is owned by farm operators and that the principal activity of at least the majority of them is the operation of such farm;

"agricultural exploitation partnership": a partnership within the meaning of the Civil Code whose principal object is the joint operation of an economic farm, and which is constituted by a written contract complying with the regulations, and composed of farm operators the majority of whom have as their principal activity the operation of such farm, the ownership of which has been vested in the partnership by one or more of them;

"farm operator": any physical person whose principal occupation is agriculture;

"borrower": a farmer, corporation for agricultural exploitation or agricultural exploitation partnership who or which has contracted a loan;

"farm": any immoveable operated or to be operated within a reasonable delay for agricultural purposes;

"economic farm": any farm which, taking into account all of its resources, is capable of producing a revenue which enables the operators thereof to pay the operating costs thereof, including maintenance and depreciation, to fulfil their obligations and to support their family adequately.

Authorized Lenders: Chartered banks, credit unions and "caisses d'établissement", which have the entire discretion as to the granting of the loans. The Farm Credit Bureau itself is not authorized to make loans under the Farm Improvement Act but to repay three percent interest for the credit of borrowers.

Purposes of Loans:

1 — For the Purchase of Bovine, Porcine or Ovine Breeding Stock and Draught Horses: Breeding stock comprises male and female animals of any age intended to form or improve a herd of dairy cattle or beef cattle or pigs or a flock of sheep, and acquired for breeding purposes. Loans for the purchase of other kinds of animals, including poultry, bees and fur-bearing animals are not eligible for the benefits of the Act, and neither are loans for the purchase of animals intended for fattening.

2 — For the Purchase of Farm Implements, Agricultural Equipment or Machinery: Tools, implements, appliances and machines of a kind not usually attached to real estate or immovable property and intended to be used on a farm, as well as the vehicles used in farming, including farm tractors but excluding any other motor vehicle within the meaning of the Highway Code. Without restricting the generality of the foregoing, these expressions include among other things, ploughs, harrows of all kinds, spreaders, seeders, planting machines, cultivators, rollers, mowers, binders, conditioners, rakes, windrowers and swathers, balers, dryers, elevators, forage harvesters, ensiling machines, silo unloaders, combines, grinders, blowers, root crop diggers, graders, motors, circular saws, chain saws, milking machines, and milk coolers (including bulk tanks). Also included are such poultry equipment as incubators, brooders, feed hoppers, drinking fountains, cages, egg washers or cleaners, plucking machines, beekeeping and fur-farming equipment. Caterpillar tractors may be considered as agricultural equipment if they do not exceed 40 h.p. Automobiles, trucks, pickup trucks or station wagons, and jeeps are excluded.

3 — For Improvements to Land: Underdrainage or surface drainage, clearing, stone removal, levelling, fencing, digging of farm ponds not used for pisciculture, construction of farm roads, bridges and culverts.

4 — Erection and Improvement of Buildings: Dairy and system for cooling milk, silo, shelter for farm implements, shed, hen-house, piggery, manure pit, sugar-house, barn-stable, farmhouse, sanitary equipment or heating system, storehouse for vegetables, storehouse for apples, greenhouse, tobacco dryer, sheep-fold, shed for fur-bearing animals, cold-storage, apiarist's laboratory and farm garage. The improvement of farm buildings also includes annexes or additions to the outside or inside of the aforesaid buildings, the purchase, installation, repair or improvement of heating systems, extensive repairs, remodelling of kitchens, and installation of bathrooms.

5 — For the Purchase of Farm Equipment:

- a) automatic barn cleaner;
- b) sugaring equipment: evaporator, buckets, spouts and tanks;
- c) irrigation equipment.

6 — For Drinking-Water Supply Systems or Improvement Thereof.

7 — For the Installation or Improvement of Electric Wiring, Including Switches and Fuses.

Note: Tenants may borrow only to buy animals, agricultural implements, farm equipment or machinery and to build or improve a farm dairy and install a milk cooling system.

Maximum Amount: (of one or more loans) \$10,000.

Equity Required: The amount loaned shall not exceed 80 percent of the purchase price or the cost of the work. The cost of the work may be based on an estimate when the actual cost is uncertain.

Maximum Duration of Loan: 10 years (from the date of disbursement).

Rate of Interest: Must not exceed 8½ percent per annum (this rate is subject to change by Order in Council). The rate of interest does not include loan life-insurance premiums.

Repayment of Loans: By equal and consecutive monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual instalments.

Security: The animals, farm implements, agricultural equipment or machinery purchased with a loan must be the object of a pledge of agricultural property or of security under section 88 of the Bank Act, in favour of the lender. Loans granted for other purposes must be covered by movable or immovable securities considered satisfactory by the lender for all sums in excess of \$2,000. In all such cases, however, if a pledge of agricultural property or an assignment under section 88 of the Bank Act is possible for the items purchased with the loan, it must be made.

Advantages: For borrowers: three percent interest repayment on all loans obtained in accordance with the Act and its regulations. This repayment is paid directly to the lender for the benefit of the borrower twice a year, in May and November, provided that the borrower is not in arrears with respect to the lender;

For authorized lenders: guarantee by the government to repay losses sustained by lenders up to 10 percent of the total amount of loans granted by a bank, by an unaffiliated credit union, or by all the credit unions or "caisses d'établissement" affiliated in a federation.

General Remarks:

a) Proof of expenditure: The borrower must supply the lender with receipts, receipted bills, cheques or other vouchers attesting that the purchase price of breeding stock, draught-horses, farm implements, agricultural equipment or machinery (including milk cooling equipment) has been paid to the supplier.

b) Conditions of lease: The lessee must have a duly registered, written lease whose unexpired term plus any therein stipulated optional period of renewal must be at least equal to the duration of the loan. A copy of the lease bearing the certificate of registration must be submitted to the lender, who shall retain it for the duration of the loan.

c) Vendor's declaration: In the case of loans to buy draught-horses, breeding stock, farm implements, agricultural equipment or machinery, the lender must require from the vendor a declaration as in form MT-9 or MT-9A, as the case may be.

d) False statements: A borrower who obtains a repayment of interest by false statements or on false pretences, or uses the proceeds of the loan or any part thereof for purposes other than those for which the loan was obtained, shall ipso facto forfeit the right to repayment and must return to the Quebec Farm Credit Bureau what he has received.

e) Maximum of certain loans: To determine the maximum amount of loan for which a farming corporation or partnership is eligible when a shareholder or partner also holds a loan individually, there must be taken into account the balance owing by such shareholder or partner and the relative value of his interests in the total assets of such corporation or partnership. A similar rule applies in order to determine the maximum amount of loan for which an individual farmer may be eligible when this individual is at the same time a shareholder or partner in a corporation or partnership which is itself a borrower under the Act.

Where to Apply: To the manager of your bank, credit union or "caisse d'établissement", filling in the official form MT-1 or MT-1A as the case may be, in order to apply for a loan together with the three percent interest repayment.

Important: The loan application must be submitted to the lender within the 90 days following the purchase of breeding stock, draught-horses, agricultural implements, farm equipment or machinery (including milk cooling installations). The lender must send this application to the Bureau within the month following that in which the final disbursement of the loan was made.

For further information, please apply to: **The Farm Improvement Division, Quebec Farm Credit Bureau, Government Buildings, Quebec City.** (The Bureau's offices are situated at 945 Turnbull Street, Quebec).

Use of Concrete on the Farm

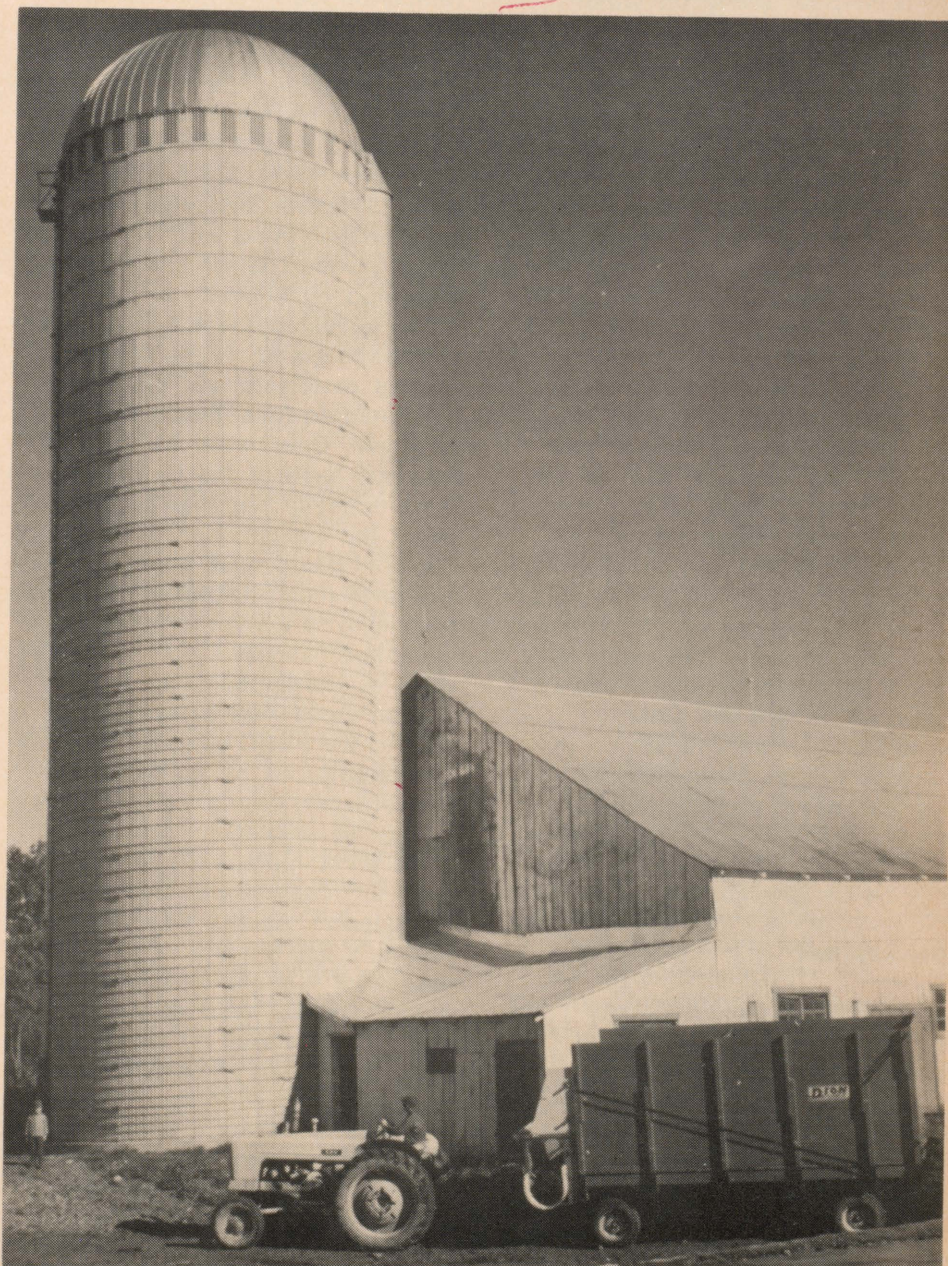
Some 40 agricultural engineers, agriculturists, and experts responsible for advising farmers about farm-building construction recently took part in a discussion on the use of concrete in agriculture.

The meeting, which was organized by the department of Agriculture and Colonization's Farm Buildings section in cooperation with the Portland Cement Association and the Concrete Association of Quebec, was held in the agricultural engineering department of Laval

University. The participants came mainly from the industry and government and related services and organizations.

A dozen speakers dealt with different aspects of concrete technology, use of prefabricated concrete panels, concrete silo construction, soil cement, and concrete masonry techniques. A lecture was also given on the subject of specifications for a concrete-masonry type livestock building. All the talks were well illustrated with films, slides, and diagrams.

A big concrete-stave silo measuring 78 feet by 20 on the farm of Mr. F. Desjardins at Sainte-Thérèse in Terrebonne County. It can hold 600 tons of silage.



QWI

Argenteuil

Many Argenteuil branches brought in their ditty bags at their June meeting. Arundel: Made arrangements for some members to act as supervisors at the children's school library during the summer holidays. Saw slides on water pollution and the history of Alexander Mackenzie. Brownsburgh: A member showed slides of a trip to Saint Lucia, West Indies. Dalesville-Louisa: Heard a report that while there had been a drop in the use of drugs in this area, still the summer will bring the danger of visitors bringing their supplies and influence. Also heard a talk on juvenile delinquency. Frontier: Had an auction sale of slips, bulbs and other items made from agricultural products. Jerusalem-Bethany: Heard an interesting talk on Health and Superstition. Lachute: The roll call "What the W.I. has done for me" proved most interesting with all agreeing that W.I. is just as important today as it was in 1897. It has kept abreast of the times and in every community the name W.I. is still synonymous with progress. Lakefield: Heard the County President give information on the Lachute Residence and W.I. work. Pioneer: Heard an interesting talk on citizenship. Upper Lachute-East End: Members heard an illustrated talk on a trip to Europe.

Bonaventure

Matapedia: Attended County Convention in New Richmond. Games evening planned with proceeds going towards W.I. funds. New Richmond West: Talks given on "Medical Care Plan" and "Business Men at School". Restigouche: Six ditty bags filled.

Quilt ready for quilting. Plans made for home-cooking sale. Gift of fruit sent to a shut-in.

Chateauguay-Huntingdon

Aubrey-Riverfield: As this was Grandmother's afternoon, Mrs. R. Templeton read the minutes of a W.I. meeting held in August 1920. This meeting took the form of a picnic and during the afternoon a petition to obtain light and power was signed. Mrs. Easton then read a Habitant Poem "De Stove Pipe Hole". This was followed by an old-time sing song with Mrs. Angell at the piano. The roll call was answered by showing or telling of our oldest possession. A cookie contest followed. A Life Membership certificate and pin were presented to Mrs. Ewart Orr by J. Angell. Dewittville: Mr. Walter Steeves, head of the Guidance Department in the High Schools under the Chateauguay Valley Regional Board, was guest speaker and gave much helpful information pertaining to his work. Members made aprons in W.I. colours to be worn at Huntingdon Fair Booth. Two of these were selected to be sent to the FWIC gift stall. Howick: Demonstrations of handicrafts — crewel work, tatting, knitting, quilts, Florentine needlepoint and petit point were appreciated. A filled bake tart contest was held. Huntingdon: As this was Grandmother's day a poem "Granny" was read. A game, Grandmother's Flower Garden, was played. The roll call was answered by what I like most in an older person. Members volunteered to contribute ditty bags and Mrs. E. Wood and Mrs. Jas. Cameron were appointed to purchase the articles to fill the bags. Ormstown: Mrs. Lindsay Cullen, local reporter for the Huntingdon

Gleaner, spoke and participated in a discussion on Publicity — bad, good, ample, or insufficient. Mrs. Allan S. Reid, County Convener of Publicity, stressed the necessity of publicity, or communications as it may be called, in our W.I. groups if they are to continue as part of a worthwhile organization.

Compton

Brookbury: Twenty-one members and visitors made a tour of the Alexander Galt Regional School. They were served a delicious dinner by the commercial cooking class. Discussions held on how to improve gardens and how to deal with garden pests. Held sale of slips and bulbs. Project was making and filling 10 ditty bags. Donated \$10 to Save the Children Fund. Bury: Mrs. Movneau showed films on Hawaii. Mrs. Olson told of a trip to the FWIC office in Ottawa. Held a sale of slips and plants. Scotstown: Held a discussion on drugs. Members collected for the Red Cross. Donated \$10 to the Sherbrooke Hospital Campaign. The Agriculture Convener gave a prize for a Mother's Day bouquet.

Gaspe

Dartmouth River: Heard an account of County Annual. Delegate appointed to Provincial Convention. Ten dollars was donated to two schools for prizes. Share of the two scholarships sent in. Douglastown: Conveners read papers on education and cancer. A demonstration was given by a member who had taken a course in pottery. A vegetable cutter was also demonstrated. Tickets were sold on rolls, fudge and oven mitts. This branch is having a cross lighted



One of the highlights of the Chateauguay-Huntingdon Convention was the presentation of Life Memberships to six members. From left to right, Mrs. G. McGibbon, Provincial President, Mrs. Wm. Kilgour, Mrs. M. McNeil, Mrs. E. McCartney, Mrs. F. Martin, Mrs. H. Orans, Miss K. Murphy, and Mrs. J. Arthur, Branch President.

in memory of the late Rev. Father Nellis who erected the cross. Gaspe: The interesting roll call was name your favourite TV announcer. Conveners items — Home Freezers are Terrific, Drugs, Man of the cloth (Badges that is). Heard report of County Annual. Fifteen ditty bags brought in. A pair of hand-made socks and an apron were made for the FWIC sales table. Scholarship money was paid. Plans made for a pantry sale this weekend. Murdochville: Roll call — tickets sold on a cake and won by one of the members. Planned a bake sale with fudge and mystery parcels included. Delegate chosen to attend Provincial Convention. Ditty bags were brought in as were items to send to the FWIC sales table. Wakeham: Twenty-one members and seven guests from other branches were present. Celebrated their 25th anniversary. Mrs. Wilbert Eden, Mrs. Allan Eden, Mrs. Whitney Mullin, Mrs. Jack Patterson and Mrs. Watson Patterson, all charter members, received corsages. Two other members were honoured for being almost 25 years in the Q.W.I. York: Held a rummage and bake sale. Realized \$128. Balance of clothing on hand was taken to "Christ the King" to be given to the needy. Mrs. Victor Baird was presented with a Life Membership Pin for her many years of service. Flowers were sent to a member's husband who is ill.

Gatineau

Aylmer: A picnic at the Dominion Experimental Farm in Ottawa was held for the June meeting. Members toured the gardens and grounds and lunch in the cafeteria was much enjoyed. Mrs. A. C. Routliffe gave the report of the County

Convention and 50th anniversary tea held at Eardley. Four charter members and 20 members of this branch attended. Aylmer East: A souvenir scarf, a gift from this branch's pen pal in Tasmania, was given to Mrs. Taylor for display in her FWIC office in Ottawa. Eardley: Roll call asked the question "What is your first thought when unexpected guests arrive?" An entertainment evening will be held in July with proceeds going to the Childrens Hospital in Ottawa. Mrs. Frank Cornu showed how to tie dye and read an article on perfect understanding. Gave a donation to Save the Children Fund. Rupert: W.I. Hall has been repaired and new roof put on. Planted flowers at Rupert Cemetery and painted fence.

Missisquoi

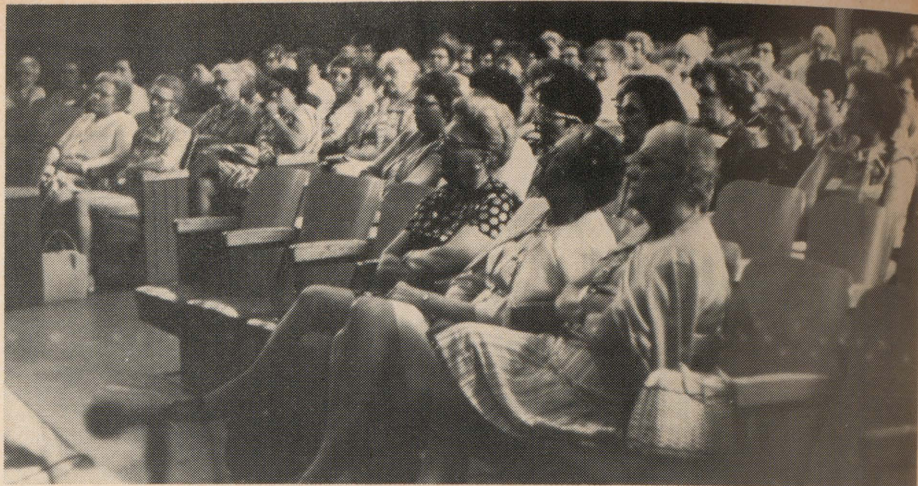
Cowansville: Mrs. Rodger, a trustee of the Student Loan Fund Committee of the Home and School Association, explained the purpose, method, results and financial standard of their loan plan. The Convener of Home Economics told about the increase of theft in stores being one factor in the rising cost of living. Members enjoyed a conducted tour through the Massey-Vanier Regional High School. Dunham: The Convener of Agriculture reported on poisonous plants, and the Convener of Welfare and Health spoke on tinted glasses. Crocheted doilies were brought in by two members: one was sent to the FWIC sales table and the other was auctioned off, realizing \$4. Medallions for a crocheted afghan were brought in by members. Enough medallions for an afghan and several cushions were received. Tickets on the

afghan will be sold and the drawing will be held at the autumn tea and sale. Fordyce: Ditty bags were filled with articles purchased by the group. A contest of famous people was held, with maple sugar candy as the prize. Work was done on the W.I. picnic grounds. The President's birthday was celebrated with a cake and a gift. Stanbridge East: The Convener of Home Economics displayed a collection of salt dishes of the past century and gave an interesting talk on them. She also conducted a contest using the letters in the words "Home Economics" and gave a prize to the winner. Seventeen ditty bags were shipped to the Save the Children Fund. Several boxes of old flannelette were sent to the Home for the Retarded in Clarenceville. A committee was appointed to study the pollution problem and will report their findings each month. This branch and their friends enjoyed a conducted tour of the Massey-Vanier Regional High School in Cowansville.

Pontiac

Bristol: Entertained 32 members and friends at a pot luck supper. Plans were made to buy more utensils for the Hall. Clarendon: Several ditty bags were filled and handed in. Mr. Clark, the assistant agronomer, gave a talk on the value of the dollar on the food shelf. Eleven members attended the County Convention. Conveners items reported: Five ways to prevent colds, Reading on Confederation, Hospital work included making 10 O.R. wraps. Two pairs of pyjama bottoms, nine maternity articles were also brought in as well as several magazines. Discussions held on how to raise money to buy

Listening intently to a guest speaker at the Annual Convention are, front row, left to right, Mrs. George McGibbon, President, Mrs. J. W. Westover, 2nd Vice-President and Mrs. V. R. Beattie, 1st Vice-President.



bedding for the Senior Citizens Home to be built in the near future and on who would make the articles to be shown at the Fall Fairs. A pair of pillow cases done in liquid embroidery to be sent to the FWIC gift table. Fort Coulonge: Heard poem "Indispensable". Discussed current events and read articles from Federated News. In May the Home Economics Convener gave 20 ways to save money at a supermarket. A paper entitled "Can We Have Clean Homes and Lakes" was also read. Quyon: The 25th anniversary was celebrated by a dinner convened by the Vice-president and catered by the Ladies Auxiliary of the Canadian Legion. A gift was presented to Mrs. Gordon, a valued member who has resigned due to ill health. In May a film was shown about agriculture on the Canadian Shield. Read an article on the gift sale table at the FWIC Convention. Gave a donation to the Quyon Fair special prize list. Project: Holding a card party in aid of the hospital for sick children. Teams arranged to fill ditty bags. Wyman: Subscribed for 20 copies of the Federated News. How to bridge the generation gap was the topic of discussion. The Rev. Father Morris was the guest speaker. Petunias were planted in two large beds at the Centennial Park. Donated \$15 to Save the Children Fund. Collected Pennies for Friendship. An amusing roll call was recite a four-line verse about your favourite vegetable.

Quebec

Valcartier: Mrs. Beattie gave a talk on the work of the W.I. New member welcomed. Two members appointed to attend the June Convention. Held a baking contest with prizes. Sixteen ditty bags filled. Donation given to the Youth Club. Final plans made for Dominion Day Dance.

Rouyn-Noranda

Rouyn: Made preparations for county meeting with Rouyn branch as hostesses. Held a cake draw and gave a door prize. Mrs. Provost served lunch.

Shefford

Granby West: Discussion of air and water pollution. Donated to local Guiding Association to enable a local Ranger to take part in a friendship tour of Mexico. Branch to make and fill ditty bags for Save the Children Fund. Waterloo-Warden: Roll call was what can be learned at a community school? Heard report of annual county meeting. Articles read were: Mr. Norman Toupin, new Provincial Agricultural Minister, Members of I.O.D.E. visit Caughnawaga Hospital, Houses 100 years from now, and Kill Daddy with Kindness. Cake decorated by a member, Mrs. Hilliker. Cake was raffled. Donated to Heart Foundation in memory of late member, Mrs. Young. Renewal of membership to United Nations. Copies of Federated News distributed to members. Ditty bags to be made and filled for Save the Children Fund.

Annual Convention

The Challenge of the 70s was the theme for the 56th Annual Convention of the Q.W.I. which was held from June 22 to the 25th at Macdonald College. We had an exceptionally good turnout with 210 members attending. They represented all branches — from Temiskaming to Gaspé, from Huntingdon to the southeast border of the province. The delegates enjoyed every minute from the lively singing, the hilarious plays and adjudicator, to the steady movement of business accomplished which culminated in a new slate of officers.

Past President, Mrs. George McGibbon, President, Mrs. V. T. Beattie, 1st Vice-President, Mrs. J. W. Westover, 2nd Vice-President, Miss Edna Smith, Treasurer, Mrs. G. E. Cascadden. The Provincial Conveners are: Agriculture, Mrs. Sterling Parker; Citizenship, Mrs. E. Hubbard; Education, Mrs. Alice Muir; Home Economics, Mrs. Roland Graham; Publicity, Miss Hilda Graham and Welfare and Health, Mrs. J. Robertson.

The Executive extend their very best wishes to all members and may we meet "The Challenge of the 70s" with a light heart and a determination to surge forward to another successful year.

A Prize Winner

The following essay by Mrs. Hilary Murray of the West Island branch won second prize in the recent Provincial contest:

The Second Century Challenge to Women

We live in a world of changing values. A time of incredible scientific progress and industrial power.

Canada along with the rest of the western world has her share of wealth and prosperity and along with them too she has her problems.

In a climate of reasonable affluence, the perversity of human nature is revealed and the challenge to second century women is known.

Compare our easy organized lives with those of our grand- and great grandmothers. Their challenge was real enough and clearly defined. Canada in the first century lacked the luxury and ease of present-day living. Early settlers worked hard and long and any relaxation they earned was enjoyed simply.

Today, we are released from most of the drudgery our forebears underwent. Housework for us is, for the most part, simple and done quickly, leaving us much time for thought and pleasure. Many of us have moved from the country to towns and to the vast sprawling suburbs.

The challenge now is one of occupying ourselves, so keeping loneliness and boredom at a minimum.

Surburbia is known as a breeding ground for neurotic disorders due to physical and mental inactivity.

Many women go back to work not always for the added income, but for the stimulation of social contact. Those who are career women have the problem (still) of equality to face and in some areas outdated and stifling laws to overcome.

Women are gradually infiltrating the masculine professions, but the outmoded attitudes still exist and it takes a remarkable woman to achieve success in the world of industry and commerce.

Almost certainly our daughters and granddaughters will chip away at the solid block of prejudice and gradually break it down so that by the end of the second century we can expect women to be pilots of commercial airlines, running big businesses and maybe even running the country!

Most of us are not dedicated to the old "Pankhurst" ideals, though, and desire only to be successful in our chosen vocation — motherhood; we are happy to be the power behind the throne.

Surely this is highly desirable. What can be more satisfying than raising a happy and well-balanced family? Creating a secure atmosphere for husband and children is a woman's greatest challenge and the source of great joy.

Our job becomes more complex as we advance in time. As I stated earlier, along with our advanced technology and better education come many problems. Our children will face the difficult problems of pollution (although even now, we as parents are becoming aware

of the necessity of prompt action here). They face the prospect of world over-population and with it the likelihood of world starvation.

The youth of today is faced with racial hatred and prejudice; we are passing on to them a disturbed and troubled world.

How can we prepare them for this immense challenge? What can we as parents do to ready them for the problems that loom on the horizon?

I believe that the only way is to face reality; to involve ourselves and to pledge ourselves to the social commitment that exists. It is no longer enough to stay at home and raise our own families. The problems of the world are being brought sharply into focus by the various media in our homes, and few thinking women can fail to be unmoved and uncommitted by what they hear and read.

Large numbers of women are coping with family commitments, but are confused about their role in society and resentful of their dormant lives. The answer has to be social involvement. We must tackle the vital problem of pollution, for the destiny of Canada depends upon our prompt action here. Already our waterways are fouled and our great lakes threatened. Industry churns out our needs and commodities, but also fumes and gases which poison and pollute.

With the desire for greater productivity, chemicals and pesticides are used on our lands, often indiscriminately. The results can be disastrous. Disturbing the natural ecology of the land is asking for trouble and perhaps it would not be too far-fetched to prophesy a swing back to the natural, if unspectacular farming of the last century.

The future may not hold economic growth and added material wealth. Instead it could hold some hardships and possibly even recession, but if it means a definite future for our children in a reasonably clean world then we must face it squarely.

Women can join anti-pollution societies and learn the ways of cutting down on pollutants. We can pressure our M.P.s and demand stricter laws and more stringent legislation for industry.

We also face a changing moral climate, old values no longer apply, and parents must work hard to keep the lines of communication open with their children. We must instill in them a respect for mankind and emphasise the positive good in the world. We must encourage and nurture enquiring minds (and accept it when revolutionary ideas and different outlooks develop).

Healthy development in the home depends on our ability to keep our minds open and ready to receive information without developing biases and prejudices.

The present problem of drug abuse among the young is certainly due, in part, to a breakdown in communication between child and parent. Again, we must face our responsibilities and learn about drugs. Our ignorance and hypocrisy must be realized and dealt with before we can hope to help the young.

We must teach them that there is no easy way to achieve happiness, and that synthetic euphoria is unreal and in the long run just a cop out.

Too many children have already ruined their lives by drug abuse, much public help is needed to redirect and educate our young.

Social involvement means getting out and committing yourself with others, for others. Only then can we hope to help our country grow in a healthy vigorous way.

The challenge for today's women is for identity, both personal and national. Canada is a young country with young people. She has the resources. She has the ability. She has the power.

Canada promises, let us, the women of Canada pick up the gauntlet and accept the challenge of the second century.

The Last Word

Few White Papers have aroused as much discussion and controversy as the one on Taxation. Every segment of society could be affected by its proposals, including farmers. One of Canada's best known tax commentators and author of the book "The Benson Iceberg" published by Clarke, Irwin & Company Ltd. Toronto, Israel H. Asper, was interviewed recently by senior farm commentator, George Atkins on CBC's "Radio Noon". The following are some of Mr. Asper's comments on the White Paper.

Asper: I was disappointed that the White Paper didn't display all of the full implications of the tax reform program. It took some analysis to be able to ferret out some of these things that I am concerned about and that's why I think it's an iceberg. On first look you think you see it all and then with some considerable indepth thinking and study you find something else.

Atkins: Well, let's consider the proposals which would specifically affect farmers.

Asper: The most fault, I think, lies in the failure of government to recognize the economics of what farming and what the farm is all about, and that's reflected in applying the full Capital Gains Tax and the full Estate Tax to a lifetime of work as though it had all been accumulated in one year and taxing it in one fell swoop. That's fundamentally the criticism from the farmer's point of view.

Atkins: What do you feel could be done?

Asper: Well, in the first place it's a twofold approach. Capital Gains Taxes I don't oppose on principal certainly. I would like to see a more selective Capital Gains Tax. I don't think the same rates should apply to differing kinds of gains. I think that a person who speculates in the stock market or in raw real estate should pay one kind of tax but a person who spends a lifetime building a farm or a small business probably ought to be treated differently, even if it's only as an incentive.

That's the first part of the argument. The second is that two out of three Western provinces have already enacted estate tax abolition — Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Now the White Paper brings in a Capital Gains Tax at death if the farm is sold, and it's often sold to pay estate taxes or part of it sold to pay estate taxes. So you get these two taxes accumulating and hitting the man all at death.

And the prognosis is that the family farm must disappear as a consequence and we have to see our farms being moved into corporate organizations and monopolistic organizations and leaving the farmer, particularly, less free to do what he wants to do. From that point of view we don't like it because we think it changes the quality of our life.

(Continued next page)

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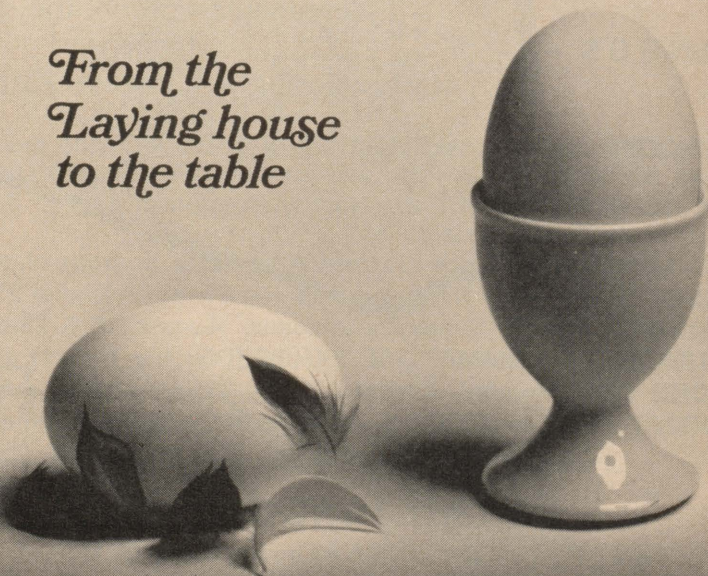
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Atkins: What about the corporate family farm where you establish a limited company and the various shareholders are the members of the family?

Asper: Well there are two things on that. Yes, I welcome the establishment of corporate farming for the family but it discriminates against the farmer who doesn't have a family. He doesn't get the same tax breaks that a person with a wife and a bunch of children have. Secondly, the existing law has provisions in it which, unless they're changed and there's no suggestion of changing them, would not help under the White Paper. The present law would say that if a father set up a family farm company and his wife and children owned the stock in the company he would be taxed on the shares — on the income that they earned if he transferred them to them. Now if the children had their own money and started their own farms that

wouldn't be the case. But the present law says that where a father transfers assets to his wife and to his children as long as they are married and the children are under 19 and stay with him, he would be taxed on all income they earn from whatever he's transferred to them. If you took that out and then allowed the family to farm their farm, then you'd solve the income problem, but you still wouldn't solve the capital breakup problem at the death of the father.

Atkins: Are there other areas where you disagree with the White Paper in so far as agriculture is concerned?

Asper: Only indirectly really. Interest rates will likely rise if the White Paper were enacted as presently planned, and that reflects itself in higher costs of goods. But you're dealing with a consumer, the farmer, who's in a static market and he's dependent upon world prices, no supports really, and he's caught. Whenever prices go up,

profits don't go up. When there's a price rise in say the cost of farm equipment because the company manufacturing the equipment is now paying higher interest rates on the money they borrow to build their plant the farmer will have a higher cost of doing business and yet no compensatory income to offset those extra costs.

My argument is that the good in the White Paper and, again directed toward the farmer, the highest exemptions that we have ever seen are long overdue and very welcome. The government should be applauded and these things should be embraced. I think we can do all of that without some of the adverse things. I believe that government revenues are rising fast enough to give these kinds of reliefs. If they would merely correspondingly slow down their rise in expenditure then we could all have an excellent tax system without any of these impositions that might impair our development as a country.

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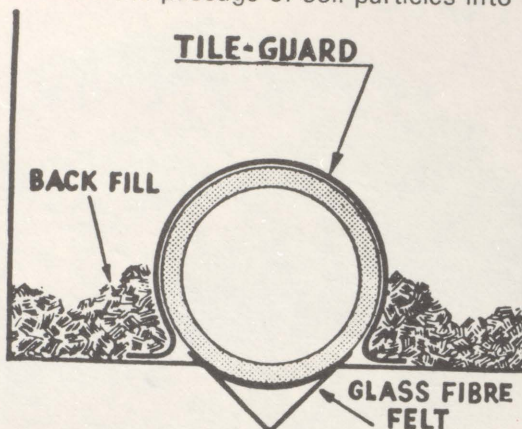
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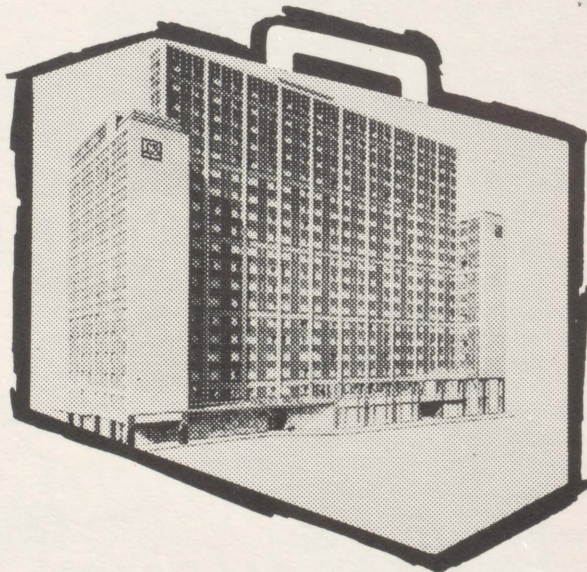
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